

Terms of Subscription.
Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
\$3 00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OUR CIRCULATION.
We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:
ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of twenty thousand copies weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is the largest of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is three times as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list of contributors, we say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, is the largest of any other paper published in the South. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still they occasionally do a little trading, as well as the readers of the other papers. We have written the above merely for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—who want customers.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.
NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M., and closes at 10:30 P. M.
SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 10 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.
FAVETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10:30 P. M.
FAVETTEVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.
TAYLOR'S BUILDING, LOTS, CROCKERY, MASON'S CROCK, BLACK IRON, CHURNS, and all kinds of Store Goods, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.
OSWALD CROCKERY, STORE, FURNISH, and TOWELS, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for South Carolina,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 19, 1846.—[40-1]

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-1] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN HALL,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES,
33 GRAY STREET, New Orleans.
Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3m]

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. C. BARKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-4f.

WM. DEBERNIERE,
INSPECTOR
OF
LUMBER AND TIMBER.
Feb. 19, 1847. 23-3m.

Just Received,
AND NOW OPENING, another lot of those beautiful and elegant VELVET VESTS for Infants, and other styles in great variety. Call and see them at
MYERS & BARNUM'S.
November 20, 1846

CROCKERY and Glass Ware, for sale low by
R H STANTON & CO.
BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE
JOURNAL OFFICE.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—At the recent meeting in New Orleans for the relief of the Irish sufferers, the Hon. S. S. Prentiss made a speech, which we take the following beautiful extract from:
"There lies upon the other side of the wide Atlantic a beautiful island, famous in story and in song. Its area is not so great as that of the State of Louisiana, while its population is almost half that of the Union. It has given to the world more than its share of genius and of greatness. It has been prolific in statesmen, warriors and poets, its brave and generous sons have fought successfully all battles, but their own. In wit and humor it has no equal; while its heart, like its history, moves to tears by its sweet but melancholy pathos. Into this fair region God has seen fit to send the most terrible of all those fearful visitations which he sends upon the earth. The earth has failed to give her increase; the conversation has forgotten her offspring, and her breast no longer affords them their accustomed nourishment. Famine, gaunt and ghastly famine, has seized a nation with its startling grasp; and unhappy Ireland, in the sad woes of the present, forgets for a moment the gloomy history of the past."

MISS M., a young heiress of considerable personal attractions, chanced to be seated at a dinner party next to a gentleman remarkable in the fashion of his dress, and the conversation turned on the uncertainty of life. "I mean to insure mine," said the young lady, archly, "in the hope." "In the hope of what?" said her admirer; "I propose we should insure our lives together, and if you have no objection, I should prefer the Alliance."

THE WORLD WONDERS if they fixed the business.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 3.—NO. 32.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1847.

TERMS: \$2 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 136.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second Session of the 30th Congress.

[PUBLIC.—No. 28.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the naval service, for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight:

For pay of thirteen additional assistant surgeons, whose appointment is hereby authorized, twelve thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

That the Secretary of the Navy, be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Pyrotechnist for the service of the navy, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as full compensation for the services of said Pyrotechnist.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-one cents.

And there shall be allowed, instead of the sum now allowed by law, three cents per day in lieu of the spirit rations in the navy to be paid monthly to such persons as may elect to receive the same, which shall actually draw their rations in kind.

For an additional clerk for Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, one thousand dollars.

For surgeons' necessaries, and appliances for the sick and hurt of the naval service, including the marine corps, including three thousand dollars for pay of the superintendent, who shall be either a captain, commander, or lieutenant in the navy, forty thousand two hundred dollars.

For the increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, including coal for steamers and purchase of hemp, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses, three hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

For nautical books, maps, charts, and instruments, binding and repairing the same, and all the expenses of the hydrographical office, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: Freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery; repair of steam engines, and attendance on the same in yards; purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and drawing of carts, timber, and other workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; postage of letters on public business; coal and other fuel, and oil and candles; for naval yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of public stores and supplies on foreign, coast, wharfe, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers, funeral expenses, commissions, hire of agents; clerk hire, store rent, office rent, stationery, and fuel to naval agents and naval storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing boxes; fixtures for officers' quarters; premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; supplying deserters; per diem allowance to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; compensation to judge advocates; pilotage, and towing vessels; assistance rendered to vessels in distress, six hundred thousand dollars.

For enabling the Secretary of the Navy to test, by experiments, the value to the navy, of Earle's patented invention for the preservation of canvases, five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For the support of the civil establishment at the several navy-yards, the officers and other clerks to be paid the annual compensation that was allowed to them severally in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, except as hereinafter provided:

At Kittery, Maine.
For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commanding clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

At Pensacola, Florida.
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At Brooklyn, New York.
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From the N. O. Picayune, April 14th.

LATER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

We have been in possession of a private letter from General Taylor, dated at the battle of Buena Vista, which will be read with the greatest avidity. Whatever relates to the battle of Buena Vista, of an authentic character, must possess an absorbing interest. It will be at once seen that we make no apology for publishing such portions of it as are of public concern. The disinterested gentleman to whom it was addressed has been moved by a desire to contribute to the knowledge of the public upon an engaging subject, to submit this letter for our use. We do not admit that there would be any impropriety in this under any circumstances; but at the present moment, and at a time when a very unauthorized person has been making use of Gen. Taylor's name, we think the publication appropriate, and, indeed, necessary to the right understanding of his great character.

HEADQUARTERS AT SANTA ANITA, N. M., April 15th, 1847.

My Dear General:—Your very acceptable and interesting letter of the 15th November last reached me on the 24th of December, while on the march from Monterey to Tampico; but the nature of my duties since then, and the most of the time in the saddle, I was unable to attend to it. It is now, however, in my hands, and I feel gratified that the letter has reached me, and that you have noticed the conduct of the officers and soldiers who marched with me from the Rio Grande to Monterey and compelled them to place to surrender after much hard fighting, as they fully merited the handsome encomiums you have thought proper to bestow on them. For this you have my sincere thanks.

[The General then alludes to the misrepresentations which had been made in regard to Major General Butler's conduct. He says: "Major General Butler's conduct has been misrepresented in the public journals, and I feel gratified that the letter has reached me, and that you have noticed the conduct of the officers and soldiers who marched with me from the Rio Grande to Monterey and compelled them to place to surrender after much hard fighting, as they fully merited the handsome encomiums you have thought proper to bestow on them. For this you have my sincere thanks."]

I may observe that I have been also named as a candidate for that office by a few of the public journals, and which has been done without my knowledge, wishes or consent.

Without having assumed all who have written me on the subject; assuring them I had no aspirations for that or any other civil office; that my whole energies, mental and physical, were and had been absorbed in such a way as I thought best calculated to bring me to a speedy and honorable close, leaving no time for the interest of both countries the sooner it was done the better—at any rate so far as our country was concerned; and that President-making should be lost sight of until this was accomplished.

[Here follows a brief statement of events from the time of Gen. Scott's arrival at the Rio Grande to the time of the battle of Buena Vista. He says: "I reached Monterey on the 31st January, 1847. I arrived towards the latter part of the month [January], and where I expected to remain some time to recruit my men and horses; but a few days after my arrival, I received information from the commandant in San Luis Potosi that the commandant of the Rio Grande, General Taylor, had been killed at the battle of Buena Vista. This news, which I received on the 31st January, 1847, was a great shock to me, and I immediately set out for the Rio Grande, where I arrived on the 1st February, 1847. I found the army in a state of great distress, and I immediately set to work to reorganize it. I found that the army had been defeated at the battle of Buena Vista, and that the commandant, General Taylor, had been killed. I immediately set to work to reorganize the army, and I found that the army was in a state of great distress. I immediately set to work to reorganize the army, and I found that the army was in a state of great distress."]

I was truly gratified to observe that the Chief Magistrate of your State had conferred on you the rank of brigadier general in the militia, and had hoped the President of the United States would have called you into service as such, and in the discharge of that duty, I may yet do so, as I need hardly repeat the pleasure it would give me to be associated with you in carrying on this war. The road to the city of Mexico from here is now open, and we only want a few thousand of good regulars, in addition to the volunteers, to enable us to reach that place. When effecting this, we must have the aid of the Mexican Congress, time must determine; but I sincerely hope it will lead to peace. One thing is certain, their principal army has become demoralized, and it will be very difficult for them to raise and equip another.

I regretted to hear your crop of sugar was a short one, but sincerely hope, as the failure of the crop was not due to the high prices obtained will fully make up for quantity. I much fear I have spun out this long, and to you uninteresting epistle, beyond your patience even to wade through it; but I have the consolation to know you are not compelled to read the whole or any part of it. I will conclude by wishing you and yours a long life, and prosperity of you and yours thro' a long life.

With respect and esteem, your friend,

Z. TAYLOR.

Gen. E. G. W. BUTLER, Louisiana.

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But apart from the individual wishes of Gen. Taylor and the desires of his peculiar friends in this connection, we do protest against such appropriation of a great name by any political party. More especially do we protest against it whilst he is the great captain of the nation, leading whig and democrat alike to victory, and reaping the undivided applause of the whole people.

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For can we see what good can come of this sudden and unauthorized proceeding. It can but produce evil—to the country, hurt to the army and mortification to Gen. Taylor himself. Imagine for a moment, that General Taylor is recognized as the whig candidate for the presidency; that, thus regarded, he win and other victories. Should the whig press glorify the triumphs of American arms as the triumphs of party? Should the people be divided in two classes, and meet in distinct and hostile assemblages to rejoice over battles that should be responded to by grateful and undivided hearts? Would the Bulletin have the democratic party join with it and its friends, in glorifying their candidate for the presidency? Or would our neighbors have the democratic party celebrate the achievements of the army, with a proviso, that they are not to be understood as approving General Taylor's nomination to the presidency? Or would he see the whigs mix up their patriotic enthusiasm with the alloy of a purely party jubilation? Such will be the natural effect of the movement just made, if it have any effect whatever. And the eyes of the country will be turned to Mexico, to the whigs to desert what good thing for them has been accomplished there, by an army composed of whigs and democrats; and the democrats to hope for results which may do them harm as a party.

If the lead of the Bulletin is followed by the whig press generally, the democrats will become lukewarm in their applause of General Taylor or swell the anthem of an antagonist. Neither result is desirable. It is better to have the whig press remain silent, than to have it do what would be prejudicial to the interests of the army; the other would be a discreditable advantage for the whig party to take. Either would be unjust to Gen. Taylor, as defrauding him of his rightful claims to the love and approbation of one party, or making them subservient to the selfish objects of the other.

As American citizens and members of the independent press, and—if it be allowable to speak of our individual political opinions in this behalf—as whigs, we protest against this exclusive seizure upon a national name; and, as citizens rejoicing in the fame of the great captain of the age, as his personal friends, and as believing him capable and worthy of the highest office in the gift of the people, we protest against subjecting any reputation that may be made of him to the intrigues of a convention to be gotten up and managed by politicians. He is now at the head of the army, doing battle for the whole country, and no one party has a right to call him thence. He is in the service of the whole people, and unless he is wanted in another sphere by them, his great name and high character should not be subjected to the mutilation of party raps. When these wars are done, it will be time for party men to appropriate him, if he permit them to do so; but now he is the man of all parties, the captain of all parties, the soldier of the republic and the cynosure of the age.

We do not mean to say that the Bulletin would consider either Gen. Taylor's victories or his correspondence—brilliant as the first have been, and masterpieces of composition as the latter are—good title deeds to the presidency, if he did not imagine him to be a whig also. It is his whigery, and not his military achievements, that we object to. His Bulletin's eyes, in this respect, are open. His deeds of arms, his great military capacity, and his noble qualities, that garnish his political creed; they illuminate the rubric, but are not of the text. To the great masses of the people it may be, however, the exalted attributes and the commanding services of Gen. Taylor will be the chief objects of admiration, and his highest office on earth. If it so befall, they will do it in such sort that the Bulletin will think that old Time's forelock is a slight hold upon the honor of a first nomination.

Until such action is had—until the people, unprompted by party leaders, set him apart for higher consideration, and bestow the glory of the tented field. It is not for the party press to snatch him, as though he were a piece of goodly value. He belongs to the country, and if he is ever made President, he should be elected by the whole country—he should ascend the Capitol untrammelled by party machinery, and administer the law with an untrammelled hand. It is not for the party press to snatch him, as though he were a piece of goodly value. He belongs to the country, and if he is ever made President, he should be elected by the whole country—he should ascend the Capitol untrammelled by party machinery, and administer the law with an untrammelled hand.

THE JACOBSON MONUMENT.—We learn that H. S. Davis, esq., of this city, has been appointed by the committee of the Jacobson Monument travelling agent for procuring subscriptions for the monument in the southern and western States.

Mr. Davis will wait upon all classes of our fellow-citizens in his tour of duty, and it is hoped that a sufficient sum will be obtained to complete the work before the close of another Congress, in a manner worthy of the man and of the spirit of the age.

The public has been reassured that whatever is subscribed to this object will be scrupulously devoted to the building thereof, and that a model is now being prepared for the acceptance of the committee by a self-taught sculptor of our native country.

P. S. We have placed in the hands of Mr. Davis our names and subscriptions, &c. &c., which he is authorized to collect and receipt for the same. He will also receive the names of new subscribers to the Union.

We are requested to say that Mr. Davis is authorized to collect for Messrs. Blair & Rives any money due to them in the States which he may visit.—Washington Union, 14th inst.

Effect of Light upon Health.—There is a marked difference in the healthfulness of houses, according to their aspect in regard to the sun. Those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to direct light. It is well known that epidemics do not break the inhabitants of the shady side of the street, and totally exempt those of the opposite side.

An Artist in Washington, named Wilson, is turning out beautiful canoes from shells.

From the N. O. Picayune, April 14th.

GEN. Z. TAYLOR.

We noticed with no little surprise, yesterday, the name of Gen. Zachary Taylor figuring at the head of the Bulletin as a candidate for the presidency, subject to the decision of a whig national convention. This appropriation of Gen. Taylor's name, for party purposes, we know is without the sanction of that distinguished commander, and contrary to his wishes. It is not only against his wishes, but it is repugnant to the feelings and views

SANTA ANNA'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

One of the most singular documents which it has been our fortune recently to peruse, is the official account of the battle of Buena Vista, prepared and forwarded by Santa Anna to the Minister of War and Marine of his own government. Were it not for its extreme length we would give it to our readers. It would make about four or five columns in our paper. Santa Anna gives a history of his march from San Luis Potosi to Agua Nueva of the hardships which he had to encounter from the want of supplies of all kinds, and from the desertions consequent upon this state of things. He makes out his whole army to have been about 18,000, and claims a complete victory at Buena Vista. He tells the government that the Americans had upwards of 8,000 combatants and 30 pieces of artillery. He admits that General Taylor and his Yankees fought with some obstinacy, but says, notwithstanding this, he whipped them. If a person who did not know the actual facts connected with the battle of Buena Vista, were to read this official account of Santa Anna, he would undoubtedly come to the conclusion that the Mexicans performed feats of bravery never paralleled in the annals of warfare. He says that he did not order the counter-march of the army out of any fears of the enemy, but only because he had no supplies upon which to subsist his troops. Quere? Why didn't he go to Saltillo? There he would have found an abundance. All and all, it is one of the most cunningly written productions which we have ever read. Its sole object is to make the Mexican people believe that he is a great general and most valiant man. And we have no doubt but that they will, good souls, take every word he says for the Gospel truth. However, when they find Gen. Scott quietly sitting down before the city of Mexico, with very likely, old Rough and Ready in company, they will begin to open their eyes. 'Till then they may believe Santa Anna's fables, if they can.

63-We notice from the Charleston papers that a public meeting has been held in that city, over which the Mayor presided, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Railroad Convention, which is to meet in Charlotte, in this State, on the 27th inst. The object of the Convention is to further the project of building the Charlotte and Camden Railroad, for which a charter was obtained at the last session of our Legislature.

63-We understand, says the Charleston Patriot, that a gentleman has arrived here, and will proceed forthwith, to erect a Telegraph to Columbia—to be completed in ninety days.

63-Postmasters.—We would remind the country Postmasters that the Post Office laws have been so altered as to restore the franking privilege to all Postmasters, the receipt of whose offices do not exceed \$200 a year; and that they can now transmit, free of postage, subscription money, as well as the names of new subscribers, to Editors. We hope they will recollect this.

63-MAJOR GEN. M. L. BONHAM, S. C., has accepted the appointment of Lieut. Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Infantry, and has taken his departure for New Orleans, the headquarters of Col. Louis D. Wilson, whose Lieutenant he is.

THE MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.—The Mississippi Regiment of Riflemen numbered in all only 341, on the morning of the battle of Buena Vista. Out of this number 94 were killed and wounded, showing that gallant Regiment must have fought with a bravery and desperation almost unrivalled in the annals of warfare.

SPECIE.—The amount of Specie received in the United States from Europe during the last three months, has been about ten millions of dollars.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.—From a long statement which we find in the Union, it appears that the appropriations for all purposes, made during the last session of Congress, amount to \$57,982,575 93. The following is a recapitulation of the purposes for which the specific amounts appropriated:—
For the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, 4,442,730 87
For the support of the army and volunteers, 32,178,461 85
For the support of the navy, 9,307,568 10
For the support of the Post Office Department, 4,145,400 00
For the support of the Indian Department, 1,564,394 35
For the support of the Military Academy, 154,966 00
For building and equipping steamships, 1,000,000 00
For building and equipping frigates, 1,250,000 00
For building and equipping gunboats, 1,000,000 00
For building and equipping light-houses, 518,233 13
Total, \$57,982,575 93

63-The following letter, addressed by Gen. Taylor to Mr. Clay, announcing the death of his son, the gallant Lieut. Colonel of the Kentucky Regiment, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista, is one of the most beautiful pieces of epistolary composition which we have ever seen. We give it a place with a great deal of pleasure:—
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Agua Nueva, Mexico, March 1, 1847.
My Dear Sir:—You will no doubt have received, before this can reach you, the deeply distressing intelligence of the death of your son in the battle of Buena Vista. It is with no small regret that I am compelled to inform you of the death of your son. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and his death is a great loss to the country. I have taken the liberty of addressing you these few lines; but I have felt it a duty to the distinguished dead, to pay a willing tribute to his many excellent qualities, and while my feelings are still fresh, to express the desolation which his untimely loss and that of kindred spirits has occasioned.

I had but a casual acquaintance with your son, until he became for a time a member of my military family, and I can truly say, that no one ever won more rapidly upon my regard, or established a more lasting claim to my respect and esteem. His family and his noble impulses, with no feeling but for the honor of the service and of the country, gave every assurance that in the hour of need I could lean with confidence upon his support. Nor was I disappointed. Under the guidance of himself and the lamented McKee, gallantly did the sons of Kentucky in the thickest of the strife, with no hope of admittance to the honor of the service and of the country.

A grateful people will do justice to the memory of those who fell on that eventful day. But I may be permitted to express the bereavement which I feel in the loss of valued friends. To your son I felt bound by the strongest ties of private regard; and when I miss his familiar face and voice, I feel that I have lost a friend. I can say with truth, that I feel no exultation in our success.

With the expression of my deepest and most heartfelt sympathies for your irreparable loss, I remain, my dear sir, most faithfully and sincerely, Your friend,
Hon. HENRY CLAY, New Orleans, La.

FROM THE N. O. PLYCEAN, Extra, April 14.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.
U. S. steamship Edit, Capt. COZILL, from Vera Cruz, evening of the 6th inst., arrived at the Ball on the morning of the 11th. Reports that Alvarado was taken by the Mexicans without a battle, on the 4th inst. On the 5th inst., Col. Harney, in command of the 2d Dragoons and a detachment from Gen. Twiggs's division, took possession of Antigua, capturing one officer and eight Mexican rancheros.

The army was told on the 7th inst., in the direction of Jalapa, by divisions, General Twiggs leading the advance, followed by Gen. Patterson with volunteers, and Gen. Worth, with the first division of regulars, bringing up the rear. The health of the army so far was good.

The U. S. steamships Virginia, McKim, and Eudora, left at anchor near the castle of San Juan de Uloa—the Eudora soon to leave for the United States.

The two ports reported to have been taken by our forces are Placatan and Cosomolapan, above Alvarado. They have fallen without resistance. They are important points, situated on the banks of the waters which have their outlet to the Gulf at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Kendall informs us in a postscript to one of his letters, that Com. Perry is about starting with all his vessels, with the intention of capturing every city, town and port on the entire Mexican coast.

The latest report at Vera Cruz was that Santa Anna was on the march, with our troops to Mexico with an army of 30,000 men, but it was an indefinite rumor, to which Mr. Kendall attached little importance.

Editorial Correspondence of the PLYCEAN.
VERA CRUZ, April 5, 1847.
Alvarado, as every one anticipated, was taken without firing a gun, and the squadron returned to this place. Capt. Mayo has been left as Governor of the town, with a small force, while Capt. Tassall, in the Spirit, has gone farther up the river to look in at the different towns. I learn that General Quitman's brigade returns to-morrow, and I further hear that Lieut. Hunter, of the Scourge—the first vessel in at Alvarado—has been arrested by Com. Perry for going ahead of his instructions, or on some charge of the kind. Better he accused of going too fast than too slow, and I hope that in the present instance Lieut. Hunter can explain everything satisfactorily. A great number of cannon and other military stores were captured at Alvarado, for there were no less than seven forts and batteries on the water side. It is said that Com. Perry's report was in reading the inscriptions on the old Spanish guns which were captured from the city of Mexico—every man who arrives has some new tale to tell. The general impression is, that Santa Anna has succeeded in putting down Gomez Farias, after a great deal of fighting but little bloodshed. What his next movement is to be one cannot tell, yet there are many who think that he is disposed to carry on with the United States to the last. That Santa Anna and the leading minds of the country, especially among the higher classes of the clergy, know full well the utter folly of the contest, is certain; but that they can make headway against the swarms of hungry officers and mal-contented, who only live by war and convulsions, is problematic.

It is now thought that the army will move forward in the course of a week at farthest, although without a sufficiency of transportation to take along many of what may almost be deemed the indispensables of a march.—The great greaves of the winter, the immense number of wreaths and the loss of tools and wagons attendant, have crippled the resources of the Quarter Master's Department to a most annoying extent. Yours, &c., G. W. K.
VERA CRUZ, (Mexico), APRIL 6, 1847.
10 o'clock, A. M.

I have just seen a man who left the city of Mexico ten days since, coming by the way of Orizaba. He has seen the Mexicans in the possession of the fighting at the capital. The Polka or Priest party have been in possession of the city, while the adherents of the government have been quartered at the Palace. At 10 o'clock each morning the firing would commence, either by going up their sand-bag barricades and banging away with muskets promiscuously and miscellaneous, at any thing, every thing, and nothing—more especially nothing. The result of one month's hard fighting has been that one poor German match-maker and a few innocent women and children have been killed or crippled; the belligerents have sustained no injury, and are as inexpedient to come in sight of each other. A more perfect farce has never been enacted.

My informant says that there are some 20 American deserters at the city of Mexico.—They rendezvous at the ten pin alley of a man named Hawkins and are in a most pitiful condition. There are about a dozen American prisoners in and about the city, perhaps Major Boardman's party.

A body of 1000 men, horse and foot, left Puebla a week ago to day, in the direction of Jalapa.

My informant met with many of the disgraced and dispirited remnants of the army of Orizaba, they were telling wonderful stories of the size of our horses and the terrible effect of our shells. Little confidence will they inspire wherever they go.

It is thought the Mexicans intend making one of their bold stands this side of Jalapa. A few days will tell the story. In haste, G. W. K.

VERA CRUZ, April 6, 1847.
Cols. Kinney and Banks, with Capt. Merrill's company of 2d Dragoons, returned last evening from a scout in the neighborhood of Manso de Clabo. The country is full of cattle; but they are described as extremely wild, and difficult to hunt. The Mexicans plan will be contrived to bring them over.

IRELAND.—How grateful ought the people of the United States to be to that overruling Providence which has cast their lot amidst such an abundance of every thing which can tend to make life agreeable and happy.

Especially should we be grateful, when we contemplate the miserable state of things which exists in many other portions of the world.—In Ireland, particularly, will be found the strongest and most vivid contrast. The destitution which there prevails, is indeed, heart-rending. The following letter will, we think, be read with interest, and cannot but excite feelings of sympathy. It is written by Elihu Burritt:—

SKIRREKEN, February 20, 1847.
The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick called, with several gentlemen of the town, and in their company I took my first walk through the potters' field of destitution and death. As soon as we opened the door a crowd of hungry-looking people pressed upon us, and with agonizing prayer for bread followed us to the soup kitchen. One poor woman, whose entreaties became irresistibly importunate, had watched all night in the graveyard, lest the body of her husband should be stolen from its last resting-place, to which he had been consigned yesterday. She had left five children sick with the famine fever in her howel, and she raised an exceedingly bitter cry for help. A man with swollen feet now pressed closely upon us, and begged for bread most piteously. He had pawned his shoes for food, which he had already consumed. The soup kitchen was surrounded by a crowd of these famine spectres—half naked and standing or sitting in the mud, beneath a cold drizzling rain.

The narrow defile to the dispensary bar was choked with young and old of both sexes, struggling forward with their rusty tin and iron vessels for soup—some of them upon all fours, like famished beasts.

After the severe encounter between our forces and the Mexicans near Santa Fe, Col. Price with 300 men and four howitzers, proceeded towards the valley of Puebla, where two large houses, as and impregnable as forts, and a church had been strongly fortified by the enemy, with every view of determined resistance. They reached there January 31st, and immediately commenced the attack. At the first charge of the Dragoons under Capt. Burrows, and the infantry, seven of our men were killed and several wounded. Capt. Burrows received a fatal wound, a shot having penetrated his lungs of he was gallantly leading his company to the assault.

When the houses were taken and the church stormed, the Mexicans fled, but were overtaken by the Dragoons, and the victory was complete and decisive. From 150 to 200 of the Mexicans were killed and a large number wounded. The American forces lost 12 in killed and 30 wounded, and our men will end the insurrectionary war for the present.

Dates from El Paso to Jan. 29th, have been received. Maj. Clark had arrived there with the long expected Artillery. Col. Doniphan was hastening all preparations for his march upon Chihuahua. Capt. MITCHELL had pushed forward with his Company twenty or thirty miles in advance of the main body.

Col. Doniphan intended to take up his line of march on the 6th of February.

He was perfectly confident of the success of his expedition and the capture of Chihuahua. He had been informed of the departure of Gen. Wool for Saltillo, and was making his preparations without any view to co-operation with the Southern army. The Southern army were that 5000 Mexicans had assembled for the defence of Chihuahua, but these reports were without exaggeration. From all accounts there were no Mexican reinforcements or supplies to be hoped for nearer than Durango.

A sleepy deacon who sometimes engaged in popular games, hearing the minister use the words "shuffle off this mortal coil," started up, rubbed his eyes, and exclaimed, "Hold on its my deal!"

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Sir: You will much oblige a large number of the citizens of Wilmington if you will give the following card a place in your columns till the day of election. The Chronicle contains another ticket, but it will be recollected that the following ticket has been in nomination for some time past.—The ticket below will meet the warm support of a large majority of the people of Wilmington:—

A CARD.
MR. EDITOR:—Understanding that by an act of the last Legislature the election of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for Cape Fear River and Bays, and for the City and County Court and given to the citizens of the town of Wilmington, entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, and said election to be held on the 1st day of May in each and every year, we would beg leave respectfully to nominate the following men as suitable persons therefor, viz: JOHN WALKER, JOHN WALKER, JOHN WALKER, DANIEL B. BAKER, WM. C. BETTENCOURT, MANY CITIZENS.

March 4th, 1847.
Dyspepsia.—This distressing complaint is a weakness of the digestive organs, and like every other disease, is caused by impurity of the blood. The gastric juice, a fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from bad blood, is deficient in its vital importance to digestion. Consequently, the food, instead of being speedily dissolved, often becomes absolutely spoiled or putrid in the stomach; hence bad breath, sour belching, costiveness, pains in the stomach, colic, dysentery, chronic morbid, and other deranged complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for Dyspepsia, because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors, and purify the blood. Four or five of said Pills, taken at night on going to bed, will in all cases give relief, and if continued for a short time, will not only make a perfect cure of Dyspepsia, but will assuredly drive pain or distress of every description from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race Street.

FURTHER FROM NEW MEXICO.

GOV. BENT TORTURED.
PABLO MONTOTOY HUNG.
St. Louis, Friday, April 9.
The St. Louis papers are full of News from New Mexico, and the details have been received in the remarkably short space of nine days. From the last date, right at present, I must leave these details for the mail to bring you.

Gen. ELLICOTT LEE, whose death was recorded at the massacre of Taos, is, we are most happy to state, yet alive. He was taken by the insurgents and subjected to indignities, but his life was spared through the intercession of a Priest, who had endeavored at all stages to arrest the atrocities of the assassins.

Gov. BENT, before he was put to death, was tortured in the most cruel manner. The Mexicans seem to have acted like incarnate fiends.

We are happy to announce that the principal leader of the insurrection, Pablo Montotoy, has been captured, tried by a Court Martial, condemned and hung.

Our despatch refers to Col. Doniphan's movements before leaving for Chihuahua, but we have news by the Southern mail this morning that he had reached that place, and captured it on the 23d of February.

The following particulars were received at a late hour last night, by telegraph, from the North American.

The St. Louis papers of the 9th inst. contain advices from Santa Fe to the 10th February, which have been received there, with full details of the bloody massacre at Taos and the subsequent battles.

After the severe encounter between our forces and the Mexicans near Santa Fe, Col. Price with 300 men and four howitzers, proceeded towards the valley of Puebla, where two large houses, as and impregnable as forts, and a church had been strongly fortified by the enemy, with every view of determined resistance. They reached there January 31st, and immediately commenced the attack. At the first charge of the Dragoons under Capt. Burrows, and the infantry, seven of our men were killed and several wounded. Capt. Burrows received a fatal wound, a shot having penetrated his lungs of he was gallantly leading his company to the assault.

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WILMINGTON MARKET.—April 22.
NAVAL STORES.—It is the impression of dealers that the last year's crop of Turpentine has about all reached the market, with the exception of a few small parcels, which continue to come in gradually. The price has receded from last week's quotations down to \$2 10 for both descriptions of soft, and \$1 10 for hard, at which rates we quote to-day. We can hear of no transactions in Spirits Turpentine, and our quotations must be considered nominal. Tar.—This article has commanded more attention within a few days, and we hear that it has gone up to \$1 45, at which price last sales were effected.

TIMBER & LUMBER.—Our quotations remain without change. The market is well supplied, and owing to the high rates of freight and the scarcity of vessels, sales are not brisk in the Lumber line. The supply of Mill Timber is fair, and our quotations embrace all qualities, from ordinary to good Timber, with moderate transactions. Shipping Timber, last sales, \$8 50 to \$9.

BACON.—This article has become somewhat scarce, especially in the article of Sides, and the price has materially advanced. The stock of Hams and Shoulders continues good, and there is little or no change to notice.

CORN.—The only receipts have been per Rail Road, with one or two small lots per steamboat, from up the Cape Fear. The stock in store is very light, but quotations are without change. The article retails from store, in lots to suit purchasers, at \$1 per bushel.

FLOUR.—The receipts of Fayetteville have been light, and best quality commands 25 cents more than it did this week. Canal flours at \$8 50 to \$9.

SHINGLES.—One or two lots have been sold at \$2 25. Our quotations are, however, about the mark, with slow sales.

Our table of quotations for other articles will represent a fair state of the market.

FREIGHTS.—Continue high. Vessels scarce and in great demand.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 17.
There has been no particular change in prices: articles in store here and sales generally at about 65 cents. Flour \$5 25 to \$5 75; Oats 40; Cotton remains at 10 to 11 1/2; Whiskey 28 to 30; Brandy 36 to 40. Considerable sales of Bacon, at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2.

CHARLOTTE, S. C., April 17.
Cotton 10 to 12 1/2; Rice 31 to 34; Rough Rice 31 to 34; Corn 50 to 55; Flour 7 to 8; Sugar 10 to 12; Molasses 25 to 30; Bacon, hams 12 to 15; sides 7 to 8; Lard 9 to 10.

NEW YORK, April 17.
Naval Stores.—Per barrel—Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, 8 a 2 75; Turpentine, Newbury, 8 a 2 75; Spirits Turpentine, per gall., 1 40 a 2 25; Rice—Per 100 lbs., 3 75 a 4 75; Flour—We have heard of no sales of Turpentine this week, but as freight has continued to decline, some movement may shortly be expected. Spirits Turpentine is without change, sales in lots having been made at 41 a 42 cents, with a parcel on the wharf (perhaps under peculiar circumstances, at 40 cents).

RICE.—The market is firm, with a better feeling among purchasers, but without advance on our last week's rates. The entire sales of the week amount to about 1000 barrels, at 43 1/2 to 45 1/2, from ordinary to nearly prime.

BOSTON, April 15.—Naval Stores.—500 bbls Tar and Turpentine from Little River, S. C., sold at \$2 for Tar and \$2 25 for Turpentine. Cotton 50 to 55; Flour 7 to 8; Sugar 10 to 12; Molasses 25 to 30; Bacon, hams 12 to 15; sides 7 to 8; Lard 9 to 10.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Cotton, middling quality, 10 to 11 1/2; Rice 31 to 34; Rough Rice 31 to 34; Corn 50 to 55; Flour 7 to 8; Sugar 10 to 12; Molasses 25 to 30; Bacon, hams 12 to 15; sides 7 to 8; Lard 9 to 10.

NEWARK, N. J., April 21.
Naval Stores.—Per barrel—Turpentine, new, 8 a 2 75; Turpentine, old, 8 a 2 75; Spirits Turpentine, per gall., 1 40 a 2 25; Rice—Per 100 lbs., 3 75 a 4 75; Flour—We have heard of no sales of Turpentine this week, but as freight has continued to decline, some movement may shortly be expected. Spirits Turpentine is without change, sales in lots having been made at 41 a 42 cents, with a parcel on the wharf (perhaps under peculiar circumstances, at 40 cents).

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